

O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N T H E

B I L L S

O F

M O R T A L I T Y,

I N C A R L I S L E,

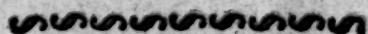
F O R T H E Y E A R M D C C L X X X V I.

By J O H N H E Y S H A M, M. D.



C A R L I S L E:

P R I N T E D B Y J. M I L L I K E N.



M D C C L X X X V I I.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

BILLS

OF

MORTALITY,

IN CARLISLE, FOR THE YEAR 1786.

ALTHO' we had not nearly so much frost this year as the last, yet in other respects the weather, during the present spring and summer, greatly resembled that of the year 1785. The winds, which were dry and cold, came chiefly from the east during the whole of the months of March, April, and a part of May, which made the spring late. And altho' the *drought* which succeeded was not of equal duration, yet it was much more intense, and consequently the fields exhibited the same parched and arid appearance they had done the last summer. Refreshing rains fell towards the middle of July; the autumn was fine; and a more mild and open winter was seldom or ever remembered.

There was scarcely any difference in the salubrity of the two years, two hundred and four persons dying the last, and two hundred and five in the present year. June, July, and August, which were the hottest months, were by far the most healthy, for only twenty-four persons died during that period. See Table III.

On the contrary,—October, November, and December were the most unhealthy, during which eighty-three deaths occurred: See Table III.—This difference however did not seem to proceed from any alteration of the atmosphere, but from the Measles, which were introduced into the town some time in August, and raged during these three months with the greatest violence.

A 2

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About two o'clock on Friday morning, August 11th, a slight shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt by many persons in Carlisle and the neighbourhood. Those who were perfectly awake, or who happened to be out of doors, report that the Concussion continued about four or five seconds; and that it was immediately preceded by a hollow tremulous sound. Many were awakened out of their sleep, by the shaking of their houses, beds, doors, and window shutters. Birds in cages were likewise sensible of its influence, and fluttered as if greatly agitated and alarmed. Very providentially however, little or no damage was sustained; a few chimneys and old walls were here and there thrown down, and three people in Whitehaven were thrown off their feet. But in other respects, a momentary fright and alarm were the only inconveniences which were suffered from it. The Concussion seemed to take its direction from the east to the west, and extended quite across the island, being felt both at Newcastle and Whitehaven. And from the north towards the south, it extended from Glasgow to the northern parts of Lancashire. The atmosphere on Wednesday and Thursday preceding, was moist, gloomy, and sultry, and so much so on Thursday night, that a lady, who was on a visit at Dalston, actually foretold when she went to bed, that an Earthquake would take place before the morning. Friday was a very clear, hot, calm, sultry day.

Early in the spring, the Measles made their appearance in the south-west parts of Northumberland, where I have been informed they proved very fatal. From thence they gradually advanced further south, and the infection began to operate in Carlisle about the beginning of August; and as this epidemic had not visited us since the year 1780, there must consequently have been a great number of children who were liable to be affected by the contagious matter generated by this disorder. Hence the infection spread rapidly, and the disease soon became general, and continued to rage till the latter end of December, or beginning of January, 1787, when it altogether disappeared.

Notwithstanding however, the disorder was so very general, yet its symptoms were extremely mild and favourable, for of the great number who were infected, I should suppose not less than six or seven hundred, only twenty-eight died, and the greater part of these were the children of the very poorest and lowest class of inhabitants, who were either too ignorant, or too obstinate to call in medical assistance. Of the twenty eight who died, twenty-six were under five years of age, and two were between five and ten years old: See Table II.

The inflammatory symptoms, from the violence of which the greatest danger is to be apprehended in the Measles, were in general so moderate, that bleeding was very seldom necessary.

Where a natural or critical diarrhæa (which however often occurred) did not supervene, all that in general was required, was to keep the bowels moderately open, by some gentle, and cooling laxative medicine. In some cases a diarrhæa succeeded the eruption, which it was necessary to restrain by mild astringents and opium.

Another

Another epidemic, viz. the Chincough, occurred pretty early in the year, but this disease made little progress until October, and even then did not become very general. Only nine children, who were all under five years of age, died of it, and some of those were affected with the Chincough and Measles at the same time, and therefore probably suffered from the joint effects of both.—For the method of cure to be used in this disorder, I shall refer my readers to the Observations on the Bills of Mortality for the year 1780.

During the present year, 1 in 37 and 5-sixths nearly, of all the inhabitants died in consequence of Diseases.

And under 5 years old	1 in 9 and 5-sevenths
Between 5 & 10	1 in 82 and 1-half nearly
10 & 15	1 in 238 and 1-third
15 & 20	1 in 225
20 & 30	1 in 265 and 3-fifths
30 & 40	1 in 87 and 7-tenths
40 & 50	1 in 95 and 1-third
50 & 60	1 in 58 and 4-fifths
60 & 70	1 in 23 and 1-nineteenth
70 & 80	1 in 12 nearly
80 & 90	1 in 9 and 2-thirds
90 & 100	1 in 5
And	1 aged 105

Twenty-three persons are marked in Table II. as having fallen victims to Consumptions, which is fewer than usual, and it is probable that even some of these did not die of the true palmonary Consumption. Three of these were under five years of age; one between five and ten; one between ten and fifteen; one between fifteen and twenty; four between twenty and thirty; six between thirty and forty; four between forty and fifty; one between fifty and sixty; and two between sixty and seventy.

The number of deaths of husbands still continues to exceed that of wives; twenty-four husbands have died, and only twenty-one wives. See Table I.

Between 80 and 90 years of age, one male, and five females, who were all widows; and between 90 and 100, two widows, have died.

A man who had long been a soldier, and who must consequently have been subject to many varieties and vicissitudes of life, died at the advanced age of 105.

Continuation of ANN LIDDELL's Case.—See Observations on the Bills of Mortality for the year 1782.

July 7, 1783.

The pain is again become extremely severe, it begins in the right frontal sinus, and from thence extends towards the ear, continues about two minutes, and is generally preceded by a sense of itching upon the crown of her head. She was ordered to take two grains of Extract of Hemlock, every morning and night, in the form of Pills.

— 10,

The pain continues nearly the same, and the Pills have produced no sensible effects. Was ordered to take six grains every day.

— 15,

She has taken her Pills regularly, they create no sickness or nausea, and the paroxysms are very frequent and severe. Yesterday she perceived a small discharge of matter, of a sweetish taste, from the perforation of the Antrum. The quantity of the Extract was increased to nine grains.

— 22,

She has been pretty easy from the last report till yesterday, when the pain returned. She takes twelve grains in the day.

— 26,

Tho' the pain is still violent in the day time, it is somewhat easier in the night, and she gets more sleep than she has done for a considerable time past. Was ordered to take fifteen grains.

August 2,

(7)

August 2,

During the three last days, the pain has been so excruciating, that she cries out incessantly. Her right eye is considerably swelled and inflamed: her pulse is quick and small. Belly regular.

— 7,

The pain both with respect to violence and situation continues the same. She has been taking eighteen, and was now ordered to take twenty-four grains of the Extract every day.

— 11,

She is never five minutes free from excruciating pain, which is more confined to the lower part of the sinus. The right eye is much inflamed.

— 16,

No alteration has taken place, either in the situation or violence of the pain. The Pills, altho' she now takes half a drachm of the Extract, produce no sickness at her stomach.

— 27,

She was ordered to take thirty-six grains in the day.

September 1,

No abatement of her symptoms has taken place. She was now directed to draw the smoke of tobacco up her nostril, by means of a strong and full inspiration, then to stop the nostril for a short time, and afterwards to expel it by a free expiration.

— 4,

The fumes of tobacco have been regularly drawn up her nose three times a day. The pain is somewhat abated, and the fumigation produces a slight giddiness of the head, and other symptoms resembling intoxication. She has been taking forty-two grains of the Extract.

— 30,

The fumigation has been regularly continued, and she takes fifty-four grains of the Extract, without producing any alteration in her symptoms.

— 30,

Has taken a drachm of the Extract every day for the three last days, and the pain is now more moderate. A discharge of purulent matter from the nostril of the affected side, has been observed within these few days. The dose of the Extract was increased to sixty-nine grains.

B 3

October 4,

(8)

October 4,

There is still a discharge from the Antrum Maxillare, and the pain has been very severe these two days. She now began to take eighty grains.

—— 9,

Has been pretty free from pain since yesterday, and got some sleep last night. As she was unwilling to continue the fumigation, it was ordered to be discontinued, and the dose of the Extract was increased to ninety grains.

—— 15,

Has been pretty easy since last report. Began to take one hundred and nine grains.

—— 18,

The pain returned soon after the last report was taken.

—— 25,

The pain was never more violent than it is at present. She cannot bear her mouth to be opened, consequently is unable to swallow the Pills. After having taken about a pound of the Extract of Hemlock, it was ordered to be discontinued. There is a considerable discharge of *pus* from the nostril, and some little from the antrum.

—— 27,

The pain continues nearly the same. She is unable to swallow any thing solid. Pulse 80 and weak.—Was ordered to take forty drops of laudanum at bed time, and to increase the dose twenty drops every night.

—— 31,

The pain is violent, and she gets no sleep. Ordered her one hundred and twenty drops of laudanum.

November 5,

The laudanum has not procured her any ease or sleep, though she now takes two hundred drops.

—— 16,

She has taken three hundred drops each night, and the pain has not been so violent since the 6th, but she is affected with nausea in the morning. She can now open her mouth and swallow solids. The laudanum was omitted, and she began to take five grains of opium.

November 18,

(9)

November 18,

She got some sleep last night; the pain continues moderate, and the opium has not produced any nausea. Takes six grains.

———— 28,

The pain was very severe on the 21st, but has been more moderate since. She takes fourteen grains of opium every night.

December 5,

She has taken fourteen grains of opium every night, and the pain continues moderate. The opium was increased to fifteen grains.

———— 10,

She had a return of the pain yesterday, and she swallows solids with some difficulty. Takes sixteen grains every night.

———— 22,

Tho' she has taken eighteen grains of opium for several nights, the pain is very severe. The dose of opium was increased another grain.

———— 24,

She has been more free from pain, and has got three hours sleep each night. She began to take a scruple of opium.

———— 30,

The pain is greatly augmented, and she has not been able to take the Pills the two last nights.

January 12, 1784,

The pain has been extremely violent since the last report, and she continues unable to take her Pills.

———— 23,

Since the frost commenced, she thinks the pain has increased, and she swallows even fluids with difficulty.

———— 31,

Tho' the pain be as violent as ever, yet she was able to take eight grains of opium last night.

C

February 7,

February 7,

Has had some ease, and has taken a scruple of opium these two nights.

—— 9,

Continues nearly the same, and began to take twenty-four grains.

—— 14,

Owing to the violence of the pain, was not able to swallow the Pills last night.

—— 20,

For some nights past has taken a scruple of opium, but without relief.

March 6,

She continues to take a scruple of opium every night, and is somewhat easier.

—— 20,

Since the 18th the pain has been so great, that she has not been able either to speak, or to take the opium.

—— 27,

She has had recourse to the opium again; the pain is not quite so severe, and she has got some sleep.

April 3,

The discharge from the Antrum has been for some time past very offensive. In other respects she is nearly the same,

—— 10,

The discharge from the Antrum is much diminished, and the pain is severe.

—— 22,

The right eye is much inflamed, and the pain, during the four last days, has been excessive; and she can scarce swallow either food or medicine.

—— 28,

The pain is severe, and is still situated in the frontal sinus and orbit of the eye; the eye continues inflamed, and for some days past there has been an almost continual flow of tears. She takes the opium when she is able.

May 29,

(11)

May 29,

Little or no alteration has occurred during this month, till last night, when she became rather easier, and got some sleep.

June 28,

The pain has been violent since last report, but the inflammation of the eye is abated. She takes a scruple of opium every night.

July 22,

The pain for several days has been more moderate.

August 28,

She has been free from very severe paroxysms ever since last report.

September 18,

Has continued nearly the same as she was on the 28th of last month.

October 7,

Little or no alteration has taken place; there is still a small discharge from the Antrum, and she has slept a few hours every night, tho' she has taken no opium during the last week.

— 21,

The pain has again become violent. She has taken no opium. Her pulse is very weak, and she is frequently faint and languid. She was now ordered to take a large table spoonful of a strong cordial mixture three times a day.

November 26,

The pain continues violent, but she thinks the mixture somewhat revives her spirits, and abates the sensation of faintness.

December 14,

The pain tho' violent before, has been increased since the frost commenced. She takes nothing but the cordial mixture.

January 13, 1785,

No alteration has occurred. She now began to take two grains of opium every night.

January 23,

January 23,

The opium creates so great a degree of sickness, that she did not wish to continue it any longer.

February 27,

Within these few days the pain has been extended to the Antrum.

March 11,

She cries out almost perpetually, the pain affects both the frontal sinus and the antrum. The paroxysms come on every five minutes, and continue upwards of a minute. Has been taking nothing but the cordial mixture.

— 15,

As she had apparently received considerable ease from the perforation of the Antrum Maxillare; and as she was of opinion, after the *larvæ* had been extracted from that cavity, that they were the cause of all her pain; and was likewise of opinion, that her present unhappy situation originated from similar circumstances, I proposed to her, that a perforation should be made into the right frontal sinus, to which she readily agreed. The operation was immediately performed, and the instrument made use of for sawing the bone, was a small old fashioned Trepan. In removing the teguments, the artery, and twig of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which pass through the *foramen superciliale*, were designedly divided, in order to deprive those parts to which their ramifications were distributed, of as much sensibility as possible.

On the circular piece of bone being removed, it was the general opinion of the gentlemen present, that the membrane which lines the cavity of the sinus, was somewhat thickened, and that the sinus contained a small quantity of matter, but as the patient was much fatigued, both by the previous pain, and by the operation, and as there was a considerable effusion of blood, a more accurate examination of the parts was deferred, until it was thought proper to dress the wound. In the mean time she was directed to take eighty drops of Tinct. Thebaic. at bed time.

— 20,

Since the perforation was made, the pain in the frontal sinus has been considerably diminished, but it still continues severe in the Antrum Maxillare. The wound was examined and looked well, and has discharged a proper quantity of good matter. No insects were observed, but we could distinctly perceive granulations of flesh within the sinus, which on being touched with a probe, bled a little, and prevented us from seeing accurately into the cavity. She takes a hundred drops of laudanum every night, but gets little or no sleep.

March 24,

March 24,

The sinus is free from pain, but the antrum is severely affected. Some Decoction of Bark with Tincture of Myrrh was yesterday injected into the cavity of the sinus, and afterwards a sponge tent about an inch and a half in length, was introduced into the sinus. The injection was repeated to-day, and brought away three small filaments of a yellow colour and membranous appearance, but on account of a small effusion of blood, we could not accurately see into the cavity.

———— 29,

The sinus was accurately examined, but nothing remarkable could be observed. The wound looks well, and the sponge tent was ordered to be withdrawn.

April 1,

The wound looks well, and discharges good matter. Several pellucid spots were observed this day, dispersed among the granulations within the perforation; one of them was extracted by a pair of forceps, which appears to be of a gelatinous consistence. When it was suspended from the forceps its surface was smooth, somewhat globular, and about the size of a small pea. It was then immersed in cold water, when its figure became irregular and jagged, and upon being put into boiling water, it immediately coagulated. The pain continues nearly the same.

———— 3,

The pain has been moderate since last report. She takes a hundred and forty drops of laudanum, and was ordered to take ten drops more.

———— 4,

Another of the pellucid spots was extracted to-day by the forceps, which, when immersed in a glass of cold water, retained its globular figure, was about the size of a hempseed, and contained a quantity of a clear fluid. The pain continues very moderate.

———— 5,

Another of the spots was extracted, which had much the same appearance as the former.

———— 6,

The pain continues pretty easy. We attempted to extract one of the spots, but it was broke by the forceps.

D

April 9,

The pain began to increase last night. The wound looks well, and none of the pellucid spots were observed. She continues the laudanum.

—— 11,

The pain continues nearly the same.

—— 15,

The pain has been very moderate these three days; the wound has a very good appearance, and the bone is nearly covered.

—— 20,

The pain continues to be moderate. The bone is not yet quite covered, but the external wound cicatrizes fast and looks well, yet within the perforated part of the bone, the granulations of the membrane of the sinus have put on a livid appearance; the matter discharged however, is of a good colour and consistence. She rests pretty tolerably in the night, and began to take one hundred and seventy drops every night.

—— 23,

She has only taken half the quantity of laudanum ordered, as the whole makes her sick. The pain is moderate.

May 6,

A small piece of exfoliated bone was discharged to-day, the pain continues moderate, and the general appearance of the wound is now very good.

—— 10,

The wound is now nearly healed, and the pain is much the same. She takes about eighty drops at bed time.

July 10,

In the beginning of June, she was seized with a putrid fever, which at that time prevailed in this city, but as the fever did not seem to have much influence on her other symptoms, it will be unnecessary to give a detail of it here. Bark, wine, and opium were administered, and she is now perfectly free from all febrile symptoms, and as she was unwilling to take any more medicines, my attendance was discontinued. The wound has been healed for some time, and there is no discharge from the antrum.

February 18,

February 18, 1786,

She has taken no medicines since last July, and continues to be affected with violent pain.

May 4,

She sent for me and desired I would let her have a blister, which was applied to her forehead, and it was ordered to be kept open by the frequent application of some blistering ointment.

——— 20,

Having found no relief from the blister, she grew tired of it, and it was suffered to heal up.

August 28, 1787,

Not having seen her for a considerable time, I called upon her to-day, and was sorry to find no abatement of her pain, or any prospect of death soon putting a period to her misery.

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TABLE I.

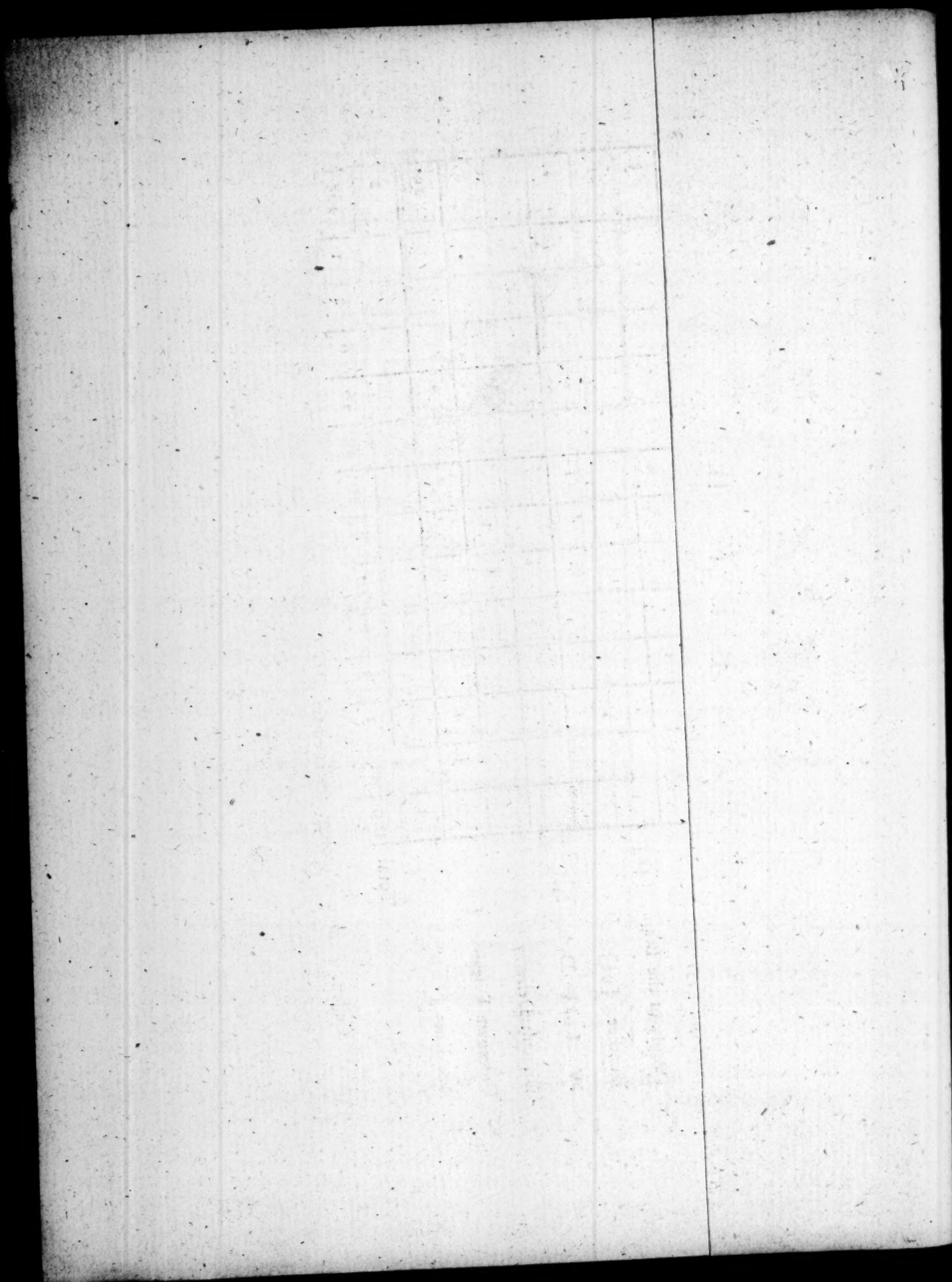
T A B L E I.

Of Deaths, Ages, and Conditions.

Ages	Males	Females	Ages	Bachelors	Husbands	Widowers	Maids	Wives	Widows	Total
Under 1 month	13	8	20-30	2	2		1	1		6
Betw 1-2 months	5	1	30-40	1	2		1	4	2	10
2-3	2	1	40-50		1	1	1	5	1	9
3-6	5	4	50-60		5		1	3	1	10
6-9	4	5	60-70		8	3		6	2	19
9-12	3	5	70-80	1	4	1		2	8	16
Betw. 1-2 years	10	13	80-90		1				5	6
2-3	7	8	90-100						2	2
3-4	4	3	105		1					1
4-5	5	3	Total of ages & condi- tions	4	24	5	4	21	21	79
5-10	6	5		Total of ages un- } Males 67 } der 20 years } Females 59 }						126
10-15	2	1		Total of Ages and Conditions						205
15-20	1	2								
Total of the above } Ages	67	59								

Deaths and Diseases of Persons of different Ages.

[illegible]



T A B L E III.

Of the Deaths in each Month and Season.

Deaths in	Males	Females	Total	Total of Deaths in each Season.
January,	3	15	18	45 Winter.
February,	7	3	10	
March,	7	10	17	
April,	6	8	14	41 Spring.
May,	9	11	20	
June,	5	2	7	
July,	7	5	12	36 Summer.
August,	4	1	5	
September,	7	12	19	
October,	13	15	28	83 Autumn.
November,	16	13	29	
December,	16	10	26	
Total	100	105	205	

Christenings	Males	Females	Total	Of these 43 were Dissenters.
	123	103	226	

of the Board in each of the years 1903 and 1904.

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*The STATE of the DISPENSARY for administering medical Relief
to the Sick Poor of Carlisle, from July 1st, 1786, to July 1st, 1787.*

D I S E A S E S.

Ague	—	—	8	Dropfy of the Head	—	—	1
Putrid or Jail Fever	—	—	59	Jaundice	—	—	1 ¹
St. Anthony's Fire	—	—	1	King's Evil	—	—	2
Pleurisy	—	—	7	Herpes	—	—	5 ⁴
Rheumatism	—	—	17	Scald Head	—	—	9
Sore Throat	—	—	8	Venereal Disease	—	—	6
Natural Small Pox	—	—	18	Whites	—	—	4
Inoculated	—	—	84	Prolapsus Ani	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	77	Itch	—	—	7 ⁸
Coughs and Colds	—	—	52	Fractures and Dislocations	—	—	2
Inflammation of the Eyes	—	—	20	Sprains	—	—	2
Spitting of Blood	—	—	3	Ulcers and Abscesses	—	—	3 ⁰
Flooding	—	—	7	Tumours	—	—	2 ⁸
Piles	—	—	3	Wounds, Bruises, and Burns	—	—	2 ¹
Consumption	—	—	13	Worms	—	—	14
Palsy	—	—	3	Tooth Ach	—	—	1
Asthma	—	—	1	Stone and Gravel	—	—	7
Chincough	—	—	12	Suppression of Urine	—	—	5
Convulsions	—	—	1	Deafness	—	—	1
Epileptic Fits	—	—	5	Abortions	—	—	1
Hysteric Fits	—	—	7	Pregnant women admitted for delivery	29		
St. Vitus's Dance	—	—	1				
Stomach Complaints	—	—	59				
Cholic	—	—	12				
Looseness	—	—	31				
Head Ach and Vertigo	—	—	1				
Dropfy	—	—	7				
Dropfy of the Testicle	—	—	1				
							848
Cured	—	—	737	Dead	—	—	25
Relieved	—	—	11	Remaining on the Books	—	—	54
Irregular	—	—	13				
Incurable	—	—	8				848

Patients admitted 825
Patients remaining on the Books, }
July 1st, 1786 } 23

Total number of Patients admitted since the Institution of the Charity.

In 1782	—	390	Cured	—	2937
In 1783	—	685	Relieved	—	143
In 1784	—	787	Irregular	—	62
In 1785	—	683	Incurable	—	48
In 1786	—	825	Dead	—	126
			Remaining on the Books	—	54
		3370			
					3370

The CARLISLE DISPENSARY'S ACCOUNT.

<i>Debtor.</i>			£.	s.	d.
1786.	July 6	To cash paid the Apothecary for monthly disbursements	1	16	4
	15	To ——— Nicholas Wright for carriage	—	0	10
		To cash lent by order of Monthly Committee, to carry interest from 30th of June last, in addition to the 6ol. heretofore lent, 4ol. and therefore paid for stamp for note 1s.	40	1	0
	Sep. 7	To cash paid J. Milliken for books, printing, &c.	6	4	2
	Nov. 24	To ——— Wright and Prest for drugs	21	4	4
1787.	Jan. 11	To ——— Jane Hewitt for wine	9	13	0
	16	To ——— John Hodgson for groceries	10	8	6
	Feb. 8	To ——— M'Dowell and co's bill for spirits	2	18	2
		To ——— the Apothecary for 4 months disbursements	5	18	7
	Mar. 2	To ——— George Ewbank for drugs	10	12	0
	May 4	To ——— the Apothecary for 3 months disbursements	2	17	8
	25	To ——— Ware and Son for advertizing in their papers	0	12	4
	26	To ——— John Doughty for drugs	18	5	2
	June 8	To ——— the Apothecary his salary and disbursements	40	8	8
		To ——— postage of Letters	0	0	4
		To ——— stamps for receipts above 2l.	0	5	10
	July 1	To subscriptions for the year ending on this day as yet unreceived, and query whether they all ever will	40	8	6
		To balance in the Treasurer's hand	33	5	4

£. 245 10 5

		<i>Creditor.</i>			
1786.	July 1	By balance in the Treasurer's hand	41	0	5
1787.	June 30	By one year's interest of 100l. due and received this day	5	0	0
	July 1	By subscriptions unreceived 1st of July, 1786, for the year ending 1st of July, 1784, and received since	3	3	0
		By subscriptions unreceived 1st of July, 1786, for the year ending 1st of July, 1785, and received since	2	2	0
		By subscriptions unreceived 1st of July, 1786, for the year ending then, and received since that time	22	1	0
		By subscriptions and benefactions for the year commencing 1st of July, 1786, and ending 1st of July, 1787, when fully received will amount to	172	4	0

£. 245 10 5

<i>State of the Charity on the 1st of July, 1787, as to its Finances.</i>					
Owing upon note at interest			100	0	0
Balance in the Treasurer's hand			33	5	4
Amount of subscriptions unreceived for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786			55	13	0
The legacy of Thomas Pattinson, late of Easton, deceased, of 50l. the interest of it in perpetuity			2	10	0

£. 191 8 4

S U B S C R I B E R S.

A				I			
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Mifs Aglionbys	—	1	1 0	Thomas Irwin, Esq;	—	2	2 0
Mr. Sam. Atkinson	—	1	1 0	T. Hodgson Jackson, Esq;	—	1	1 0
Mrs Alkin	—	1	1 0	John Irwin, Hetherfgill	—	0	10 6
B				L			
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Henry Birket, Esq;	—	2	2 0	Lamb, Scott, Foster, and Co.	—	5	5 0
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Lord Bishop of Clonfert	—	5	5 0	Wilfrid Lawson, Esq;	—	5	5 0
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Mr. Robert Carmichael	—	0	10 6	N			
D				Duke of Norfolk	—	10	10 0
William Dacre, Esq;	—	2	2 0	Mrs. Nevison	—	1	1 0
Mrs. Dawson	—	1	1 0	P			
Rev. Mr. Dickinson	—	1	1 0	Mr. Pears	—	1	1 0
Mr. Doughty, Newcastle	—	2	2 0	R			
H. Dobinson, Esq;	—	1	1 0	Lady Rumbold	—	2	2 0
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Mr. Ewebank, York	—	1	1 0	Rowland Stephenson, Esq;	—	5	5 0
F				Mrs. Senhouse	—	2	2 0
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G				William Taylor, Esq;	—	2	2 0
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Thomas Graham, Esq; London	2	2	0	Mrs. Wardale	—	1	1 0
John Gaff, Esq;	—	1	1 0	Mr. Wright, York	—	1	1 0
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Mr. John Gill	—	1	1 0	Y			
H				Mrs. Yeats	—	1	1 0
John Heysham, M. D.	—	1	1 0	B E N E F A C T I O N.			
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Mr. How	—	1	1 0				
Rich. Hodgson, Esq; Halifax	1	1	0				
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I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of _____ upon trust, that they do pay the same to the Governors of the CARLISLE DISPENSARY, which sum of _____ I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

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